

PHILANTHROPIST.

VOLUME VII. NO. 38.

CINCINNATI, WEDNESDAY MAY 24, 1843.

WHOLE NO. 350

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continue to practice in Brown, until his business that
county shall be closed.

Dec. 27, 1842. 18 ff.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW, Cincinnati, Ohio.
WILL attend promptly to the collection of claims, to
WILL cases in Bankruptcy and to all other professional
business which may be confided to their care, in the County
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Office, 2d Street, between 6th and 7th, opposite Gam-
ble, 2d, 1843.

51 ff.

JAMES G. BIRNEY, Attorney and Counsellor
at Law, Saginaw City, Michigan.
J. G. Birney will also act as Agent in the land district
in which that (Saginaw) county is. He will make investments
for others in lands; pay over for non-residents their
titles, and give information generally to persons interested
in this part of the country, or desirous of becoming immi-
grants to it.

Saginaw, July, 1842. 51 ff.

EDWARD STARKE, Attorney and Counsellor at
Law, Toledo, South East corner of Fourth and Main
streets, July 9th, 1842. 51 ff.

ALLEN & LANCASTER, Attorneys at Law, N.
W. corner of Main and Seventh streets, Cincinnati.
July 9th, 1842. 51 ff.

JOHNSON & JONES, Attorneys and Counsellors
at Law, office, S. E. corner of Main and Fourth sts.,
entrance on Main street. July 9. 51 ff.

CHASE & BALL, Attorneys at Law, East third
street, Cincinnati. July 9, 1842. 51 ff.

EDWARD KENNA, Attorney at Law, Office on
Main street, East side, three doors above 3d.
July 30, 1841.

MASON WILLSON, Attorney and Counsellor at
Law, North East corner of Columbia and Main
street. July 9th, 1842.

SELECTED.

ADDRESS,
TO THE NON-SLAVEHOLDERS OF THE
SOUTH.

[CONTINUED.]
VIII.—DISREGARD OF CONSTITUTION-
AL OBLIGATIONS.

Governor McDuffie in his speech of 1834, to the
South Carolina Legislature characterized the
Federal Constitution as "that miserable mockery
of blurred, and obliterated, and tattered parchment."
Judging from their conduct, the slave-
holders, while fully concurring with the Government
in its contempt for the national parchment,
have quite as little respect for their own State
Constitution and Laws.

The "tattered parchment" of which Mr. Mc-
Duffie speaks, declares that "the citizens of each
State shall be entitled to all the privileges and
immunities of citizens of the several states." Art.
IV, Sec. 2. Notwithstanding this express provi-
sion, there are in almost every slave State, if not
in all, laws for seizing, imprisoning, and
then selling as slaves for life, citizens having
blacker yellow complexions, entering within their
borders. This is done under pretence that the
individuals are supposed to be fugitives from
bondage. When circumstances forbid such a
supposition, other devices are adopted for nullifying
the provision we have quoted. By a law of Lou-
isiana, every free negro or mulatto arriving on
board any vessel as a *mariner* or passenger, shall
be immediately imprisoned till the departure of
the vessel, when he is to be compelled to depart
in it. If such free negro or mulatto returns to the
State, he is to be imprisoned for FIVE YEARS.

The jailor of Savannah some time since received
TEN STEWARDS as being in his custody. These
were free citizens of other States, deprived of
their liberty solely on account of the complexion
their Maker had given them, and in direct violation
of the express language of the Federal Constitu-
tion. If any free negro or mulatto enters the
State of Mississippi for any cause however
urgent, any white citizen may cause him to be
punished by the sheriff with thirty-nine lashes,
and if he does not immediately thereafter leave
the state, he is sold as a SLAVE.

In Maryland a free negro or mulatto, coming
into the state, is fined \$20, and if he returns he is
fined \$500, and on default of payment, is sold as
a SLAVE. Truly indeed, have the slaveholders
rendered the constitution a blurred, obliterated,
and tattered parchment. But whenever this
same constitution can, by the grossest perversion,
be made instrumental in upholding and perpetu-
ting human bondage, then it acquires for the time
a marvellous sanctity in their eyes, and they are
seized with a holy indignation at the very suspi-
cion of its profanation.

The readiness with which southern Governors
prefer the most false and audacious claims under
color of Constitutional authority, exhibits a state
of society in which truth and honor are but little
respected.

In 1833, seventeen slaves effected their escape
from Virginia in a boat, and finally reached New
York. To recover their slaves as such, a judicial
investigation in New York would be necessary,
and the various claimants would be requi-

ed to prove their property. A more convenient
mode presented itself. The Governor of Virginia
made a requisition on the executive of New York
for them as fugitive felons, and on this requisition
a warrant was issued for their arrest and
surrender. The pretended felony was stealing
the boat in which they had escaped.

In 1839, a slave escaped from Virginia on board
of a vessel bound to New York. It was sus-
pected but without a particle of proof, that some of
the crew had favored his escape, and immediately
the master made oath that three of the sailors
naming them, had feloniously stolen the slave;
and the Governor, well knowing there was no
slave-market in New York, and that no man
could there be held in slavery, had the hardihood
to demand the surrender of the mariners from
the slave was worth six or seven hundred dollars,
and remarked that stealing was "recognized as a
crime by all laws human and divine."

In 1841, a female slave, belonging to a man
named Flourney, in Georgia, was discovered on
board a vessel about to sail for New York, and
was recovered by her master. It was afterwards
supposed that the woman's story, that she had been
induced by one of the passengers to attempt
her escape. Whereupon Flourney made oath
that John Greenman did feloniously steal his
slave. But the Governor of New York had al-
ready refused to surrender citizens of his state
on a charge so palpably false and absurd. It was
therefore deemed necessary to trump up a very
different charge against the accuser; and hence,
Flourney made a second affidavit, that John
Greenman did feloniously steal and take away three
blankets, two shawls, three frocks, one pair of car-
ings, and two finger-rings, the property of de-
pendent. Armed with these affidavits, the Governor
demanded the surrender of Greenman under
the Constitution. Not an intimation was given
by His Excellency when he made the demand, of
the real facts of the case, which in a subsequent
correspondence he was compelled to admit. It
turned out that the woman instead of being stolen,
went voluntarily, and no doubt joyfully, on
board the vessel; and that the wearing apparel,
etc., were the clothes and ornaments worn by her;
not was there a proof that Greenman had touched
them or ever had them in his possession.

In 1843, Mr. John B. Mahan, a Methodist
preacher residing in Ohio, was reported to have
given aid and shelter to fugitive slaves from Ken-
tucky, and forthwith the Grand Jury of Mason
County, in that State, indicted him as "late
of the County of Mason," for aiding two slaves
in making their escape from said county. On
the strength of this indictment, Governor Clark
of Kentucky issued his requisition on the Governor
of Ohio, wherein he stated that the said Mahan
had fled from justice and is now going at
large in the State of Ohio;" and that by virtue of
the authority vested in him by the "Constitution
and laws of the United States, he did demand
to permit them to read facts and arguments against
slavery. Pains will be taken to prevent you from
reading this address, and vast pains have been taken
to keep slaveholders as well others ignorant
of every fact and argument that militates against
the system. Hence Mr. Calhoun's famous bill,
authorizing every southern postmaster to abstract
from the mails every paper relating to slavery.
Hence the insane efforts constantly made to ex-
purgate the literature of the world of all recogni-
tion of the rights of black men. Novels, annuals,
poems, and histories, containing sentiments hos-
tile to human bondage, are proscribed at the
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THE PHILANTHROPIST.

Appeal against Texas.

An appeal against the annexation of Texas, written by Seth M. Gates, and signed by Messrs. Adams, Gates, Slade, Calhoun, Gridings, S. J. Andrews, Borden, Chittenden, Mattocks, Morgan, Howard, Birdseye, and Hall, members of Congress, has been lately published in the columns of the National Intelligencer. The Emancipator states that of a hundred whig members of Congress to whom this document was sent for signature, but twelve besides Mr. Adams, signed their names. And yet the Whig party profess to be the Anti-Texan party! Exception is taken in some of the newspapers, very justly we think, to its being addressed to the people of the free states. A document of national interest should be addressed to the people of the United States. The people of the South are just as much interested in the exclusion of Texas from the Union, while a slave territory, as are the people of the free states. We have no more patience with a northern party, than a southern party; nor do we believe that it was the intention of the signers of that appeal to give countenance to such a sectional division of the American people.—But, we are all so much in the habit of identifying the slaveholding aristocracy with the southern people, that we are too apt to calculate upon the hostility of the whole south to all anti-slavery movements.

Benevolence, Criminal.

Mr. Brooke informs us, that some time last summer, Wm. Logan, a citizen of Richland co., died a poor, hungry man, flying from oppression. The Grand Jury of the county indicted him, charging him with "feeding James Monroe, a negro and black, owing service and labor to some person in Kentucky whose name was unknown to the Grand Jury," and also, with "piloting" him. The case came on for trial at the late term of the court in Richland, and was dismissed, *though not in open court*. This would have been too grave an offence to a people who deem it felony to feed the hungry. So the court informed Mr. Logan privately, that the Black Law under which he was indicted, was unconstitutional. But, the worst is not told. "The church to which he belongs," says Mr. Brooke, "to show its abhorrence of the religion of Jesus, and rebuke him for performing his christian duty, voted him out of the eldership!" We should like to know what church it was. However, it was no church at all, it was a synagogue of Satan.

The Wisdom of the Wise.

The democrats denounced the tariff of last Congress as oppressive and injurious. The whigs demanded a national bank as an exchange-regulator, and condemned the banking law of the last legislature as calculated to cripple the business operations of the country, and ruin our currency.

But according to the testimony of the newspapers of both parties, business is steadily reviving; money is coming into the country, exchanges are regulating themselves, prices are rising and spending less, so that their debts are in the process of gradual extinguishment. Now mark! before six months go by, the newspapers will be apt to say all they have said. They will have the dear people suffering woefully, either from the banks, or for want of them—either from the tariff, or for want of a higher one—the country will be in an awful crisis, and it will be absolutely necessary to elect Mr. Clay, for the sake of having a National Bank, or Mr. Van Buren, for the sake of not having one.

Or, that the whole batch of scheming politicians could be totally mesmerised for the space of ten years! What a heaven of rest the people would enjoy!

An Important Decision.

It has often been remarked, that the decisions of courts in the slaveholding states of this Union, on questions touching human rights, have generally inclined in favor of Liberty. A decision lately made at St. Louis, by Judge Mullanphy, finally illustrates the truth of this remark. It is a vastly important one, and if sustained by the Supreme Court of Missouri, will be fruitful in consequences. We cannot but contrast the fearless independence of this slave-state judge, with the timidity so often witnessed in similar cases, in the Courts of Ohio. It will be seen that Judge Mullanphy construes the term "citizen" to include any person born in the United States.

We copy from the St. Louis Organ of the 6th May.

"We learn that Judge Mullanphy made a decision in court yesterday, which may be regarded as very important, if the law as laid down by him shall be confirmed by the Supreme court. The question rose upon an appeal taken from the recorder's court by a free negro, who was apprehended and fined for living in the State without a license. It will be recollected that the statute of 1835 requires certain free negroes to obtain a license. An exception is made in favor of the 'citizens' of any other state who shall come here."

Judge M. decided that the word 'citizen' as used in the Constitution of the United States and in our laws is equivalent to 'subject' as used under the British Constitution and includes all persons who were born in the United States. It will be seen that if the decision stands, it strikes a death-blow at once to the contemplated effect of our laws prohibiting free blacks from entering or residing in the State, and grants free access into our State to all persons who were born in the United States, no matter what their complexion. The Judge may be wrong, but we do not see how it is possible to limit the signification of the word to a more restricted sense than that given by it. Judge Mullanphy, we are told, will publish his opinion at length."

Our Eighth Anniversary.

Four weeks from to-day will be held our anniversary. We call attention to it often, that our friends may so arrange their business as to be in attendance.

Judge King has written to us, informing us of his intention to be present.

Mr. Thomas, whose speeches gave so much interest to one of our anniversaries a few years since, we understand will attend.

The Bloomingburgers we are told, are making great preparations for us. Since the National Convention is postponed till September next, we trust that many of our brethren in Northern Ohio, who would have gone to that, will come to our state meeting.

A Proposition.

Our agents on the Reserve inform us, that while the people have no money to give, they would gladly contribute of their substance, to relieve our society from debt, and endow it with the means for vigorous action.

We doubt not their willingness, and suggest the following plan for making their benevolence available. Our two agents in northern Ohio, T. B. Hudson, and Asa Smith, are requested to select some point on the Ohio Canal, as a general depot. Let them take proper measures to have the donations of the friends in their section, forwarded to this point, where they can remain, until enough be obtained to freight a canal boat, when they can be sent down to Cincinnati. Here we will dispose of them to the best advantage, in accordance with the wishes of the donors. Of course, the articles donated should be of such a character as to keep well, and sell well in our market.

The details of the plan must be arranged by our agents in northern Ohio, in consultation with the friends there generally.

Of the fourteen hundred dollars paid on the debt this year, the abolitionists of southern Ohio have borne the chief burthen; not that their zeal is greater than that of their more northern brethren, but their nearness to the seat of operations has afforded them more facilities for contributing. By the plan suggested, the abolitionists in the northern section of the State, will have what, we doubt not, they have long desired, a convenient mode of showing their liberality.

Anniversary Matters.

We hope that the friends of the anti-slavery cause, in their several counties, will consult together and determine before the anniversary, how much money they will raise for the employment of such agents among them as may be procured by the Executive Committee. Each county can then send word through the delegates to the anniversary, and a report will be made by the Secretaries accordingly—so that the Committee will know where to send the lecturers, and for what term.

It is my intention to have some of my "Facts" and other publications at the annual meeting, and if there by any who wish to purchase, they would do well to come prepared.

Look Out!

A responsible man in Columbus writes us as follows, date May 18th.

"A colored man named J. Hall, has been out from Mayville, three weeks, acting as agent for the slave hunters. He has been at Ripley and Red Oak, and pretends to be looking for a home. He is a barber, and so right, that he will pass for a white man. He has black hair, dark eyes, and full black whiskers, is heavy-set and has a common look. He is quite sociable and affects to be the slave's friend; his object being to find out all the places where fugitives stop, and then to report progress to his employers, on his return. He is somewhat known in Cincinnati, and may slay that place.

Other papers are requested to copy the above."

Northern Ohio.

We are glad to see our friends in Northern Ohio waking up. There is a great amount of anti-slavery sentiment there, which needs but a right direction to make it powerfully efficient.—Our agent, Mr. Hudson, is indefatigable in his labors.

Judge King, we see, is on the move. He lately addressed the friends of liberty at Rome, Ash-tabula co.; but, the Prebyterian church was closed against them, the minister and deacons thinking, we suppose, that it was too sacred to be used by the advocates of the rights of man.

Mr. L. L. Rice, former editor of the Painesville Telegraph, (whig,) has got out a new paper, "THE NORTHERN OHIO FREEMAN." The first, and only number we have seen is well printed, and well edited. An uncompromising Liberty paper on the Reserve, one which would be quick to detect and expose the evils of the pro-slavery parties, and assiduous in maintaining the integrity of the Liberty movement, against every attempt to impair its purity or power by subordinating it to the schemes of either of these parties, would be of great benefit to our friends in Northern Ohio.

We confess we are somewhat disappointed at the apparent position of the Freeman. We had been led by our correspondents on the Reserve, to suppose that it was to be a Liberty paper.—But, from the editorials in the number before us, it seems to occupy a neutral position.

Let us not be misunderstood. Its editor has a perfect right to occupy such ground; a perfect right to advocate the policy of amalgamation with this or that party, just as it may choose put up candidates to gain anti-slavery votes; and we doubt not, his motives will be as good as ours, when we insist on an opposite policy. We hope, however, we may not be obliged to differ with our friend. Should it be otherwise, we will endeavor to maintain charity and a good temper.

Meantime, we rejoice to learn, that the Liberty men on the Reserve are yet resolved on having a Liberty paper. We hope they may succeed, for the mightiest efforts will be made next fall by the Whigs to break up the new organization.—

Could they or the democrats be fully trusted in carrying out anti-slavery principles, we should care nothing about it—we are not bigoted in favor of any association—but, they cannot be trusted.

We entertain a sincere respect for many of our whig friends, but we know that the leaders whom they have chosen, either do not understand the fundamental principles of the Liberty movement, or, understanding, repudiate them. We had hoped, that the matter was at length fairly understood—that the Liberty men, the Whigs, and the Democrats, had severally resolved to pursue their own path, turning aside neither to the right hand nor to the left—that no further attempt would be made to seduce us by bland promises into a course, repugnant to sound policy and many independence—that these several classes, representing different principles and policies, were to carry the appeal to the people fairly, and leave with them the decision on their respective merits. This certainly would be generous and reasonable. We do not affect to be Whig or Democrats, for the sake of gaining votes.—Why should the other parties pretend to some of our principles for the sake of luring the careless to their ranks, thus securing at the most, but a

temporary accession? Let anti-slavery men remember that the moment their cause is committed to the Delilah—embraces of a pro-slavery party, it is shorn of its strength.

The Freeman contains an interesting account of the defeat of a gang of kidnappers, who attempted on the Sabbath, to steal a respectable colored citizen of Painesville, a man of family, of education and talents, who had been a resident there for ten years. The scoundrels were arrested, and we trust, will be dealt with to the extremity of the law.

Sonnets and Other Poems.

BY WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

Mr. Garrison's poetry is that of feeling; it seeks little aid from the imagination. His habit is to feel deeply, and speak strongly both in prose and poetry. The characteristics of the little volume of his Poems and Sonnets, which Mr. Johnson of Boston has just issued, are nobleness of sentiment and strength of expression.

The following stanzas from his address to his first-born, must quicken the flow of the warm blood of any man, who has the slightest development of philoprogenitiveness.

Flesh of my flesh? now I see thy form,
And catch the stony brilliance of thine eyes,
And hear—sweet music! thy infantile cries,
And feel in thee the life-blood beat so warm,
Strange thoughts within me generate and swarm;
Streams of emotion, overflowing rise;
Such joy thy birth, and glad surprise,
Of nature's of the sunshine and the storm!
Bear witness, Heaven! do I have slavery less,—
Do I not hate it more, intensely more,—
Now this dear babe I to my bosom press?

My soul is stirred within me—ne'er before

Have horrors filled it with such dire excess,

Nor pangs so deep plighted to its innocent cot!

The Order-System.

Owing to the hardness of the times, a large portion of the business in the community has for some time been done in the way of trade; and employers have been in the habit of paying their workmen in orders. This is always a cumbersome mode of managing, and can easily be made oppressive to the poor man. So convenient is it for those better off, that we doubt not many continue it, after the necessity has ceased. In Pittsburgh, it seems that a general outcry has been raised against it, and the journeymen mechanics are striking, in order to bring their employers to terms. The carpenters lately held a meeting and resolved, that they would use all lawful and honorable means to abolish the order-system; that desiring to remove the evil with no injury and as little inconvenience as possible to employers, they would still consent to receive part of their wages in such goods as suited them, at cash prices, till the first of July next, and no longer; that they would consent to let their wages remain at the present low prices but submit to no further reduction. Their demands seem certainly very moderate, being but \$3 a week.

There is something terribly wrong in our social institutions, when in such a country as this, with such vast productive energies, and where the working classes generally are so industrious, they should be obliged to resort to these combinations to defend themselves against oppression.

A Perversion of God's Bounty.

A few days ago, the papers contained an account of the death of the richest citizen of Philadelphia. He left bequests amounting to \$800,000, to charitable purposes, and the rest of his property, more than five millions of dollars to his three children! The Philadelphia Times lauds him for this disposition of his wealth, and the Cincinnati Enquirer copies its eulogy. We have no fellowship with such democracy. No true Christian, or even republican, would have accumulated such an overgrown fortune. He could not have done it, without violating the best instincts of his nature, trampling upon the claims and disregarding the wants of the ignorant, destitute and wretched. This rich man might daily have seen in the dark, degraded places of Philadelphia, hundreds of poor suffering creatures, made wretched, not so much for want of willingness to labor for themselves, as by the visitations of Providence, or by the unequal arrangements of society. What right had he to be laying up his millions, while these were groaning their lives out, without hope or happiness this side the grave! And was it a noble deed to leave his three children, a bitter curse?

It rich already, they needed no more; if poor, a few thousands, instead of millions, would better have answered, for purposes of comfort and progress, leaving room for the development of their energies under the pressure of that great primal law,—"By the sweat of thy face shall thou eat thy bread"—and then the balance might have been devoted to the institution of libraries for the poor, the cause of education, or the various benevolent enterprises of the day. As it is, the legacies of this rich man, add another proof to the melancholy lie of proofs, that the richest men of this world are the worst stewards of God's bounties.

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In these strictures, we design nothing disrespectful to the memory of the departed. Compared with others of his class, he did well. But the evils we have denounced, are not the less so, because sanctioned and sustained by the present arrangements of society.

Foreign Interference.

O'Connell's son is about visiting the United States to quicken and give form to the agitation here against the Union of England and Ireland. Wonder whether a Grand Jury of Great Britain will not indict Judge Read and Col. Johnson for interference with their domestic institutions?—Mr. O'Connell, we believe, is to be *man on the subject of slavery*.

Proscription.

A little while since, the New York Plebeian said—"If there is any thing calculated to prejudice the democratic party in the state of New York, and in all the Northern states in the eyes of Southern brethren, what could be done more effectually to stamp the mark of the beast upon the forehead of our cause, than the appointment of WM. JAY, the chief instrument in the cause of abolitionism?" Since then, accordingly, in opposition to the unanimous wishes of the bar, the first judge of the county of Westchester has been removed by Governor Bouck, and in his place a man has been appointed, whose bodily infirmities are so great, according to the Albany Patriot, as to disqualify him for the performance of his duty. A most contemptible deed, but such as might have been expected from Gov. Bouck. It was done to secure Martin Van Buren, the democratic candidate, favor with the Slave-Power, to whose interests Henry Clay, the *whig* candidate, is already pledged by innumerable ties.

World's Convention.

Notwithstanding the dreadful patriots of some of our newspapers, World-Conventions are becoming quite fashionable. A Peace Convention for the world, is to be held about the same time with the general anti-slavery convention; and arrangements are in progress for holding a World Temperance Convention. However, this thing of uniting the philanthropists of the world in common movements, and especially selecting London for the place of meeting, is terribly *anti-American*, and is abundantly able to sustain itself, when *punctuality* is observed by subscribers—but sometimes, (as during the last three or four weeks,) they forget the editor, and, as he has declared that he will print only when he has the cash, he is compelled to suspend temporarily. It is an *inconvenience* to good subscribers, but no *loss*, as the volume counts by *numbers*, not weeks. It is a disgrace to the delinquent subscribers. It is a mortification to the editor. But, he is full of hope, and will try to be as good-natured as he ought to be, feeling confident, that when all his subscribers get into the habit of paying punctually, there will not be a paper in the country more safely established; none whose subscribers and editor will like each other better.

N O T I C E S .

Cheese for the Philanthropist.

A friend on the Reserve writes—

"I have obtained the following subscriptions, with the understanding that they are to pay in cheese, delivered to me—the only way in which I can obtain subscribers. This cheese I can put up in good order, and you can get some of your friends in Cincinnati, to take it off your hands. If you like the plan, it will largely increase your list in this, (Ashtabula,) and Trumbull county."

Go ahead, friend. I would sooner try hand at trading in cheese, than see the Philanthropist go down for want of support. Only be sure you send me rich cheese—for poor ones would be too much like shipmaster currency.

Our Eighth Anniversary.

The eighth anniversary of the Ohio State Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Bloomingburg, Fayette co., Wednesday, June 21st, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

Among other speakers who will be present, we are at liberty to announce the following:—Judge King, Samuel Lewis, Thomas Morris, T. E. Thomas, T. B. Hudson, and J. Cable. It is hoped that the members of the Ohio American Society will turn out as largely as those of the sister society.

Other papers please notice.

ENCOURAGING—FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.—Don't forget the "Facts." I have now 3200 subscribers; but I must have 5000 soon. Take courage from the following.

NEAR RIPLEY, MAY 2, 1843.

MR. BAILEY:

By very little exertion I have found these ten subscribers for you. They have all become Liberty men—though they were not at the last election. We want "Facts for the People"—they work miracles with us. You may rely upon tens—yes, hundreds of new liberty voices in this region at the next polls.

CONVENTIONS, &c.—The American Anti-Slavery Society held its anniversary at Apollo Hall, Broadway, New York. A full attendance, good speaking, and a fine spirit. One of their best anniversaries, so said, ever held. Francis Jackson in the chair. Annual report read by J. C. Hathaway. Speakers, Messrs. Munroe, Hedge,

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

POETRY.

MAY:

BY W. H. BURLEIGH.

The spring time, with its balmy breath,
Is abroad upon the hills;
And the sunshines dances gayly
To the music of the rills,
And timidly the violet lifts
Its head from the dewy grass,
As if to catch the fragrant gifts
Of the breezes that pass.

Kissed by the spirit of the wind,
The buds are peeping out,
With their rosy eyes, as if to see
What nature is about!

The peach-tree and the lily
Unfold their virgin charms,
And look as if they meant to woe
The summer to their arms.

The canning birds are busy now,
For their winging time has come,
And their little hearts flow out in song,
As they build their summer home:
They sing their notes on the odorous air,
And lighten their toil with love—
And the swallow maiden breathes a prayer
For the mistrels of the grove.

Tis a pleasant thing to look upon
The greenness of the earth,
When the sunshines melt the ice away,
And calls the flowers to birth,
And change the leaves to bloom,
A thought of the day shall bring,
When the winter of death shall pass away,
For life's eternal spring!

The Beggar

FROM THE FRENCH.

Many years since, when I was a young man about twenty years of age, I used very frequently to spend Sunday with my mother, who resided at Versailles, this being the only day of the week on which I could leave Paris. I generally walked as far as the Barrier, and then took a seat in one of the carriages to my mother's house. When I happened to be too early for the diligence I used to stop and converse with a beggar whose name was Anthony, and who regularly took his station at the Barrier de l'Assy where in a loud voice he solicited alms from every one who passed, with a degree of perseverance that was really astonishing. I generally gave him a trifle, without inquiring whether he deserved it or not, partly because I had got into a habit of doing so, and partly to get rid of his importunities. One day in summer, as I waited for the diligence, I found Anthony at his usual post, exerting his accustomed form of petition. 'For the love of heaven, bestow your alms on a poor man—Messieurs, Mesdemoiselles, the smallest trifle will be gratefully received.'

While Anthony was in this manner pouring his exclamation into the ears of every one who came within the reach of his voice, a middle aged man, of respectable appearance, joined us. He had a pleasant expression of countenance, was very well dressed, and it might be seen at a glance that he was a man in good circumstances. He was a fit subject for a beggar, who quickly made his advances, proclaiming in a loud voice his poverty, and soliciting relief.

'You need not be a beggar unless you please,' replied the gentleman, 'when you have an income of ten thousand crowns.'

'You are pleased to jest, sir,' said Anthony. 'By no means,' said the gentleman, 'I was never more serious in my life. Listen to me my friend. You perceive that I am well dressed, and I will tell you, that I have every thing that a reasonable man need desire.'

'Ah, sir, you are a fortunate man.'

'Well, my friend, would not have been so if I had not been as you are doing.'

'I have no other means of obtaining my living.'

'Are you lame?'

'No sir.'

'You are not blind, nor deaf, and you certainly are not dumb, as ever passer can testify.—Listen! I shall tell you my history in a few words. Some fifteen or twenty years ago I was a beggar like you at length I began to see that it was very disgraceful to live on the bounty of others, and I resolved to abandon this shameful way of life as soon as I possibly could. I quitted Paris, went into the provinces and begged for old rags. The people were very kind to me, and in a short time I returned to Paris with a tolerable large bundle of rags of every description. I carried them to a paper maker, who bought them at a fair price. I went on collecting, until to my great joy my finances enabled me to purchase rags, so that I was no longer forced to beg for them. At length, by diligence and industry, I became rich enough to buy an ass with two panniers, and they saved me both time and labor.—My business increased; and paper makers found that I dealt honestly by them; I never palmed off bad rags for good ones; I prospered, and see the result. In place of being a poor de-peised beggar, I have ten thousand crowns a year and two houses in one of the best streets of Paris. If, then, my friend, you can do better, begin as a reg merchant. And here,' he continued, 'is a crown to set you up in your new trade; it is more than I had; and in addition, please take notice, that if I find you here another Sunday, I shall report you to the police.'

On saying this, the old gentleman walked off, leaving Anthony and myself in a state of great surprise. Indeed, the beggar had been so much interested in the history he had heard, that he stood with open mouth and eyes, in mute astonishment, nor had he even power to solicit alms of two well dressed ladies who passed at that moment.

I could not help being struck with the story, but I had no time to comment upon it, as the diligence had arrived, in which I seated myself, and pursued my way. From that period I lost sight of the beggar; whether the fear of the police, or the hopes of gaining ten thousand crowns a year, had wrought the change, I was not aware; it is sufficient to say, that from that day forward he was never seen at the Barrier.

Many years afterwards, it happened that business called me to Tours. In strolling through the city, I stepped into a bookseller's shop to purchase a new work which had made some noise. I found there four young men, all busily employed, while a stout, good looking man was giving them orders, as he walked up and down, with an air of importance. I thought I had seen the face of the bookseller before, but where, I could not for a moment tell, until he spoke, and then I discovered him to be my old friend Anthony. The recognition was mutual; he grasped my hand, and led me through his shop, into a well furnished parlor; he lavished every kindness on me; and finally, gave me his story from the time we parted at the Barrier. With the crown of the stranger he began, as he had advised him, to collect rags. He made money; became the partner of a paper manufacturer; married his daughter; in short his hopes were fulfilled; his ambition gratified, and he could now count his income at ten thousand crowns. He praved every day for blessings on his benefactor, who had been the means of raising him from the degraded condition of a common beggar. Anthony is so convinced of the evil and sin of idleness, and of subsisting on the charity of others, that, while liberal and kind to those who are willing to work, no entreaties, no supplication ever prevailed on him to bestow a single sou on those who would not help themselves.

The twenty-six letters of the English alphabet can be arranged exactly 241,014,610,376,106,264,030,000 different ways! Who, then, can want for words?

Manufacture of Corn Sugar.

This new business has attracted attention in various quarters of the country. We find in the Nashville Banner a letter from Mr. W. C. Rogers, containing the following paragraphs:

After describing the Mill, which is a very simple one, Mr. Rogers says:

'After the juice is obtained, it ought to stand more than an hour for fear of fermentation. It is then placed over the fire and as it begins to boil carefully skinned. When boiling, the scum should be rapidly removed as it rises.'

If some of the syrup can be taken between the thumb and finger, and when moderately cool, a thread a half inch or inch long can be drawn, it is thought boiled sufficiently. If you wish only to make syrup it is not boiled quite so much. To make it again into sugar a few spoonfuls of lime-water have been recommended.

The only fixtures used by Mr. Vaughan in boiling, were a common ten gallon pot, and three other pots of about the same size. The process is neither intricate nor tedious. Corn standing in the field may be cut, ground up, and converted into an elegant syrup in three or four hours.

Is it profitable? is a frequent question. Mr. Vaughan thinks he can make sixty gallons of molasses per acre, which at present price retailing in this neighborhood would yield a profit of 25 or 30 dollars.

The corn I had like to have forgotten to mention, is the common sort of corn, planted and cut in the same manner as any corn, with the exception of removing the shoots as they appear. Mr. Vaughan cut his corn as the fodder began to ripen, at which time he thought the juice would be most apt to be matured; of course he stripped off the fodder before he cut it. Cost of mill \$0.

Six Reasons for Planting an Orchard

BY EDWARD BARKER.

1. Would you leave an inheritance to your children—plant an orchard. No investment of money and labor will, in the long run, pay so well.

2. Would you make home pleasant—the abode of the social virtues?—plant an orchard.—Nothing better promotes among neighbors a feeling of kindness and good will, than a treat of good fruit, often repeated.

3. Would you remove from your children the strongest temptation to a fever?—plant an orchard. If children cannot obtain fruit at home they are very apt to steal it; and when they have learned to steal fruit, they are in a fair way to learn to steal horses.

4. Would you cultivate a constant feeling of thankfulness towards the great Giver of all good?—plant an orchard. By having constantly before you one of the greatest blessings given to man, you must be hardened indeed if you are not influenced by a spirit of humility and thankfulness.

5. Would you have your children love their home—respect their parents while living and venerate their memory when dead—in all their wanderings look back upon the home of their youth as a sacred spot—an oasis in the great wilderness of the world?—plant an orchard.

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